GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Report on Vaccination in the State and of the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, for the Calendar year 1927.

READ—

Report on Vaccination in the State and of the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, for the calendar year 1927, received with Sanitary Commissioner's letter No. Per Y. 16 dated 20th June 1928.

ORDER NO. G. 622-42—SANY. 88-27-3, DATED 14TH JULY 1928.

Recorded.

There has been a delay of about a month and a half in the submission of the report. Such delays should be avoided.

2. *Number of Vaccinations performed.*—There were 168 vaccinators as in the previous year. The total number of vaccinations performed by them was 1,24,627 as compared with 1,38,864 in 1926, showing a decrease of 14,237. Of these, the number of vaccinations performed in the rural areas was 93,322 as compared with 96,654 during 1926. The decrease is noticeable in all districts except Kolar and Chitaldrug. The reason for the decrease has not been explained. The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 681 against 813 in 1926. This is not satisfactory and calls for the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner. It is reported that special attention continued to be paid to vaccination of Adikarnatakas and Adi Dravidas. The total number of cases performed in their *keries* in all Districts except Kolar was 7,364 as against 9,270 in the previous year.

3. *Prevalence of Small-pox.*—The total number of deaths from small-pox was 531 against 1,030 during 1926, giving a ratio of ·09 against ·17 during the previous year. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 228 occurred in the Chitaldrug District.

4. *Inspections.*—The total number of vaccination cases inspected by Taluk Sanitary Inspectors in the Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan Districts amounted to 9,676. Particulars relating to other districts have not been furnished. This information should invariably be furnished in all future reports. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected and checked the work of the vaccinators in 72 towns and 37 villages and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in 23 towns and 32 villages.

5. *Compulsory Vaccination.*—Compulsory vaccination remained in force in all the Municipal areas in the State and in the area under the administration of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board. During the year 1927, it was further extended to select rural areas in the Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur, Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Government are disappointed, however, with the lack of co-operation shown by Municipalities in this matter. They observe, for instance, that only 12 Municipal Councils out of a total of 106 maintain their own vaccinators. This is far from satisfactory. They should all be advised to appoint vaccinators so that vaccination may be carried on more vigorously.

6. *Cost of the Department.*—The total cost of the Department exclusive of the cost of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 42,755-14-0 against Rs. 49,220-14-4 during 1926.

7. *Vaccine Institute.*—During the year, 1927, 289 calves were successfully vaccinated and yielded 24,812 grains of pulp equivalent to 2,48,120 cases. The quantity of vaccine issued during the year was enough for 2,01,485 cases. The cost of the lymph supplied was one anna and two pies per case against one anna per case during 1926. The income and expenditure of the Institute during the year was Rs. 18,448 and Rs. 13,761-14-11 respectively yielding a surplus of Rs. 4,686-1-1 as against Rs. 6,513-8-8 in the previous year. The outstanding on account of the supply of vaccine lymph at the close of the year was Rs. 41,159-0-11 of which a sum of Rs. 34,097-12-3 related to the supplies made during the previous years. The corresponding figures on this account for the previous year were Rs. 39,163-2-7 and

Rs. 30,047-3-2 respectively. It is very unsatisfactory to note that the outstandings were allowed to increase instead of being decreased. The Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards are requested to arrange for the early payment of the outstandings due from local bodies and forward a report of action taken within three months.

8. *General.*—Seventeen candidates for vaccinators' appointments were trained in the Vaccine Institute during the year. Eight midwives, 9 pupil compounders and 3 sanitary inspectors were also given training in vaccination. Under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned during the year, Mr. P. Parthasarathy, L.M. & S., B.S. SC., D. P. H. was appointed Superintendent of the Vaccine Institute between 26th February 1927 and 14th April 1927 and was thereafter deputed to the Agricultural Department. Mr. J. A. Iswara Murthy was since posted for duty in the Institute.

Government observe a noticeable slackness on the part of the local bodies in enforcing the provisions of the Vaccination Regulation and the decrease in the number of vaccinations performed is disquieting and has perhaps been responsible for the prevalence of small-pox in epidemic form in many areas of the State latterly. Government have issued instructions from time to time emphasizing the grave importance of a proper enforcement of the Vaccination Regulation and they trust that the Presidents of District Boards, Municipal Councils and the Sanitary Commissioner will examine how the Regulation is being worked in the areas under their control and take early necessary action to ensure its proper enforcement and thus secure immunity to all the people from this fell disease.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Famine Reserve Tools.

READ—

Para 32 of the Mysore Famine Code 1909, directing that reasonable reserves of tools and plant of a non-perishable nature, such as digging tools, axes, iron-treasure chests, iron buckets for drawing water, etc., should always be maintained at convenient centres and that the Superintending Engineers of Circles should submit yearly inspections reports on these reserves to Government.

(2) Note No. D. 1498, dated the 8th May 1928, by the Public Works Secretary on the subject.

ORDER NO. P. W. 154-67—S., DATED 13TH JULY 1928.

It is reported that at present there is a large stock of famine reserve tools in all the 8 divisions without any use and most of them are getting deteriorated. As large amount of money is locked up in these tools, no new machinery on tools could be purchased for the ordinary requirements of the Divisions. Moreover with the present day facilities for transport it is possible, even in case of famine in any part of the State, to convey materials quickly from place to place when required.

With a view to reduce the stock and make it useful for other works, the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore was consulted and he has agreed, as opined by the Famine Revision Committee, that the stock of famine reserve tools might be reduced by 50 per cent.

2. Government agree in the opinion expressed and direct that the famine reserve tools now stocked in the 8 Public Works Divisions corresponding to the 8 Revenue Districts, be reduced by 70 per cent and the articles thus released be sold to the Public Works Department Contractors at prevailing market rates, the centage charges being waived, as a special case. In the case of works carried out by the Departmental agency, materials may be issued from the reserves and the cost charged to works.

JOHN BHORE,
Secy. to Govt., P. W. Dept.